

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal—Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2.00, if paid in advance.
Or \$2.50, if not paid in the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
For each cent

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LVIII.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1857.

NO. 6.

NOTICE.

POSITIVE notice is hereby given to Retailers of Merchandise and Distillers throughout the county who have not yet lifted their licenses, that they will be brought upon them, unless called and settled for on or before the 15th day of December next.

J. L. S. HICK, County Treas.
Nov. 30.

Election.—Savin's Institution.

AN Election of Thirteen Directors of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Institution of Adams County, to serve for the year 1858, will be held at the office of the Institution, on Saturday the 19th day of December next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock, P. M.

GEORGE THRONT, Pres't.
GEORGE ARNOLD, Sec. & Treas.
Nov. 30.

CAUTION.

Persons having been trespassing upon my Wood Lot, on the "Round Top," in Cumberland township, by cutting wood, &c., I hereby give notice that I will enforce the law strictly against all persons so offending.

HUGH G. SCOTT.
Nov. 30.

Great Rush to Jacobs & Brother

Near the Post-Office, to see the stocks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the City, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at JACOBS'. If you want a fine Coat, or Pants, or Vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make, or price. So with middle, or low-priced Goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, all of their own making up, at prices as low as City clothing, which are not to be surpassed in any way. They are PRAGMATIC TAILORS themselves, and hence furnish nothing but what they know to be well gotten up. Give them a call—look at their Stock—and if you are not pleased there is no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.

Nov. 16.

15,500 Yards of Muslin

JUST received from the East: having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to sell any quality of Muslin at lower rates than can be bought any where in the county. Call and examine, and let our unusually large and cheap Stock of Muslins recommend themselves. Remember we have nearly 16,000 yards!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

ON hand a supply of Lumber of best quality. Orders for any amount can be filled. Yard on Washington street near Rail Road street.

SHEARS & BUEHLER.

Cheap Dress Goods.

YOU will find the handsomest and cheapest LADIES' DRESS GOODS & LONG SLAWLS in town at the Store of

Oct. 15. GEORGE ARNOLD & CO.

LADIES.

DO you want pretty DRESS GOODS, at low prices? Go to Fahnestock's and buy them. Their stock is cheaper and prettier than elsewhere. Their stock comprises Delaines, Colours, French Merinos, Alpaca Merinos, Plaids, &c. Also a very rich looking article of More Antique for dresses. Don't forget to look at

FAHNESTOCK'S.

COBEAN & PAXTON

HAVE just returned from the City with, and are now opening, the largest stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES ever opened in Gettysburg, and are selling at low prices.

Oct. 15.

Sugar, Coffee & Molasses.

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee & Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of

BOYER & SON.

WANTED.—A good Journeyman

SHOE MAKER, of steady, industrious habits. None other need apply. Enquire of BRIDGMAN & ADAMSBAUGH.

GAS BURNERS.

A NEW and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A centile of coal will burn for 48 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEARS & BUEHLER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS have just received their usual large supply of Fall and Winter Goods, to which they invite the attention of the public. The Goods were purchased low, and will be sold very cheap. Call and examine at the "Sign of the Red Front."

Oct. 2, 1857.

J. L. SCHICK

HAS just received from the Cities an immense stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, of all varieties and prices, to which he invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen. COME AND SEE!

Oct. 19.

NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of SAMUEL STUDBAKER, late of Lyone township, Adams county, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers, residing in said township. They therefore, give notice to persons indebted to said Estate, to call with claim and settle the same and those who have claims are desired to present the same, properly authenticated, for payment.

CLEMOND STUDBAKER, JACOB HARMAN, Executors.

Oct. 26.—6t

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

Cosmopolitan Art Association.

THE famous Düsseldorf Gallery of Paintings, purchased at a cost of \$180,000, and Power's most renowned Statue of the

GREEK SLAVE!

Re-purchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronze, comprise the Premises to be awarded to the subscribers of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of three dollars is entitled to a copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "M in Fast Destiny," also to a copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also A free admission to the Düsseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

This is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscriber not only receives a splendid three dollar engraving, but also, the beautiful illustration.

Two Dollar Art Journal, One Year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Award of Premiums, by which valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading St. Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.

Those taking five memberships, receiving \$15 are entitled to an extra engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over six hundred Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Secretary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, New York.

Apply to T. DETERLINE, Hon. Sec., Gettysburg, Nov. 30.

GRAND SHOW—GETTYSBURG.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M. Performance to commence immediately after.

Prices of Admission.

Adults, FREE.

Children (under 12 years of age) Half Price.

Grand Complimentary Benefit TO THE PUBLIC!

I respectfully inform the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS, which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented TWO MAGNIFICENT PIERCES.

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Comedy of

GOOD FITS,

with the following unrivalled cast: Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest-priced qualities: Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety: Hats, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

AN INTERESTING AND FUNNY DRAMA to allow those making large purchases time for lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES.

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

NEW STORE!

Family Groceries, Confections &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Family Grocery establishment, in Chambersburg Street, Gettysburg, opposite the Lutheran Church, and invites attention to his large stock of

Groceries, Fruits, Confections, Cedar Ware, &c.

embracing everything usually kept in a first class Family Grocery, such as Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Starch, Spices of all kinds, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Citrons, Almonds, Candies, Cedar Ware, Combs, Brushes, Umbrellas, Tobacco, Powder, Shot, &c.—all of which will be sold at LOWEST CASH PRICES. Also,

FLOUR & FEED.

Call and see us.

JOHN SCOTT.

June 29.

NEW GOODS.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO.

HAVE just received a large stock of NEW GOODS, among which are Ladies' Dress Goods in great variety, Cheap Cloths, Overcoats, Cassimeres, Jeans, S. Suits, Corda, Vestings, Flannels, Shawls, Blankets, Carpets, and Domestic generally, with a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, all of our own making, warranted well made and full, also a large stock of GROCERIES: all of which will be sold cheap for Cash. Call and see us.

A few STOVES on hand will be sold cheap.

Call and see us.

JOHN SCOTT.

June 29.

STOVES! STOVES!

Every variety of Cook, Parlor, Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Shears & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.

SHEARS & BUEHLER.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES of all kinds, qualities, sizes and shapes, for men, boys, youths and children, at

Oct. 19. COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

Sept. 21.

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FALL AND WINTER GOODS

FOR 1857.

J. L. SCHICK would at all himself of this medium, of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of

DRY GOODS,

that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges comparison. In the

LADIES' DEPARTMENT,

he has all styles, qualities, shades, and all of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience.

FOR THE GENTLEMEN,

he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap. Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

Oct. 25.

CALL AT PICKING'S,

IF YOU WANT BARGAINS!

New Clothing & Variety Store.

FRANKLIN B. PICKING

THE pleasure of announcing to the citizens of Adams county, that he has opened a NEW STORE, in the room formerly occupied by D. Middlecott, on Chambersburg st., a few doors east of the "Eagle Hotel," and immediately opposite the English Lutheran Church, where he will be pleased to see his friends.

I have just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and best assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

ever opened in Gettysburg, which I am prepared to sell at prices so low as to astonish. My Stock consists, in part, of OVERCOATS, FROCK & DRESS COATS, of every description and variety, PANTALOONS & VESTS, of all kinds and prices, for Men's and Boy's wear, Monk-jackets, Shirts, Bosoms, Collars, Under-shirts, Drawers, Buckskin, Waggon and Cotton Gloves; History of all kinds, Handkerchiefs, Scarves, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Trunks, Buffalo Overcoats, Gun-shoes, night-day and thirty-hour Clocks, Gaiters, Ascoties, and a large assortment of JEWELRY, choice Silvers and Tobacco, Games, in short every thing belonging to a well-assorted CLOTHING and VARIETY STORE.

Call and see me. No trouble to show Goods. All I ask is an examination of my Goods and prices.

F. B. PICKING.

Gettysburg, Oct. 13.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!

Brigman & Aughinbaugh Still Ahead!

TAKEN notice, that we have just received a new and splendid lot of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

which we offer to the public CHEAPER than ever, having put our stock down to the lowest living prices. Under these arrangements we can put our goods within the reach of ALL, as regards Style, Quality and Price.

Our motto is "Quick Sales & Small Profits." Call and examine our stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the sign of the

"BIG BOOT"

Chambersburg street, below Buehler's Drug Store.

Boots and Shoes made upon the short-cut notice and by the best of workmen.

Oct. 13.

A MOST BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT

OF MILLINERY AND

FANCY GOODS.

MISS MCLELLAN

HAS just returned from the Cities, where she has added to her already large stock a new and elegant assortment of

MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS,

to which she would invite the attention of her friends and the public, believing that an examination will satisfy them that her Goods are the best selected and most fashionable as well as the cheapest ever offered in this place. The assortment includes the new and fashionable styles of Cashmeres, Silks, De Lanes, Gingham, Calicoes, De Bage, Colored Cloths, Muslin, Linen, Sack Flannels, Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, Satins, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Velvets, Artificial, Black Veils, Blue do, Gloves, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, French Worked Cloths, Cambric, Jaconnet & Swiss Edgings, Insertings, Mullins, Sleeves, Mohair and Silk Mitts, Black Lace and Fringe, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Braids, Fans, &c., &c.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Gettysburg, Oct. 9.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

GEO. ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of Ready-made Clothing, all of their own getting up, made out of their own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style; among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Overcoats, Pantaloon, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c.; also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Overcoats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also, cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cordis and men's wear generally. We have just received the Fall Fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above Goods will be sold cheap for CASH.

Oct. 19.

Shingles, Shingles.

THE subscribers have on hand and for sale,

50,000 Prime Chestnut Shingles.

50,000 Seasoned Spruce Bl. Shingles.

15,000 Tight Bl. Shingles, ready to work.

PAXTON & BLYTHE.

Fairfield, Pa.

Sept. 21.

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Choice Poetry.

There is something exquisitely beautiful and touching in the following:

THE WANDERER'S RETURN.

The day was gone, and the night was dark, And the lowing winds were lowing;

And the falling dew fell thick and fast, From a stem and stormy sky;

When a mournful wail, through the rushing gale, Was heard of a cottage door—

Oh! carry me back—oh! carry me back To my mother's home once more.

There a youth who had left his mountain home; And he wandered far and long;

He had sought the soldier's fiery field, At the fatal midnight throng;

But a dream of home came over his heart, As he crept to the cottage door—

Oh! carry me back—oh! carry me back To my mother's home once more.

I have left the hall of the temple's power, And the great and high;

And I have sought the soldier's fiery field, At the fatal midnight throng;

If I entered alone to die, With the fall still born on the household hearth,

Oh! carry me back—oh! carry me back To my mother's home once more.

Like the weary bird that hath wandered long, I will seek my mountain nest;

And lay this aching head once more On my mother's bosom's breast;

Once more will I seek the household hearth, By the chimney old and hoar—

Oh! carry me back—oh! carry me back To my mother's home once more.

Miscellaneous.

Hub Me.

Passing along Broadway, some time ago, a vehicle was arrested by some obstruction, and the horses were not quite able to start it; the driver sat at once that but a very little aid was needed, and, turning to another John, who was coming behind him, said, "Hub-me, Shipmate!" The other saw as instantly what was required, and, without a moment's hesitation or stop, so guided his own horses as to make the hub of his own carriage strike lightly against that of the other, and each giving his own animals a touch of the whip, both carriages moved on almost as easily as if nothing had happened. How many times in the great Broadway of life might men 'hub' one another without incommencing themselves. A friendly act done, an obligation incurred, some future act of kindness provoked, at the expense of a word, or only a single moment's time. The most of our regard on our drivers as rather rough specimens of humanity; but ever since the incident above related we have seen a moral beauty in the old expression, "Hub-me, Shipmate!" When a man takes a newspaper or a periodical, he usually becomes attached to it; begins to feel that the editor is his friend; and as often as the publication comes he drives from the work of his editor some interesting item of news, some amusing statement, or some profitable idea or suggestion. This is repeated a dozen, fifty, or hundreds of times a year, for which the dollar or two, or five, of subscription price is not the shadow of a compensation singly. Under the circumstances, then, we appeal to each reader of this article, in behalf of any publication which he receives, to help it to a new subscriber, as often as an opportunity is afforded, by a single word of approbation or solicitation. There are many persons who have so much of the milk of human kindness in them, that they would take a paper rather than refuse; and for that courtesy you have chances of doing them a service, just in proportion to the real worth of the publication commended. To each present subscriber of our Journal we venture the appeal, with some confidence: "HUB ME, SHIPMATE!"—Health Journal.

A Manly Heart.

Before emergency, a manly heart leaps up resolute; meets the threatened danger with undaunted countenance; and whether conquered or conquering, faces it always. Ah! no man knows his strength or his weakness till occasion proves them. If there be some thoughts or actions of his life from the memory of which he shrinks with shame, sure there are some which he may be proud to own and remember; forgiven injuries, unconquered temptations (now and then), and difficulties vanquished by endurance.—Thackeray.

Tell me ye winged winds that round my pathway roar, do you not know some quiet spot where hoops are

A Bit of Romance.

"No one knows what his neighbor does," is a proverb as true as it is old. These who weep over the tragic fates of novelists, little dream that the dramas of intense interest are being enacted every day in their own neighborhoods, and under their very eyes.

The following incident which we extract from the *Bucyrus Journal*, published at Bucyrus, Crawford county, Ohio, claimed to be strictly true, possesses sufficient romance to make a half a dozen novels:

In Duphin county, Pennsylvania, some seven years ago, lived a wealthy farmer, who was blessed with a family of six children, the eldest of which was a beautiful girl of seventeen summers. A young man of the neighborhood, who was of good family, feigned attachment to her. Young and inexperienced, she fell into his snares sooner than she should have done. Shortly after her marriage was consummated, the young man, fearing the wrath of her father, when the consequences of his villainy should become apparent, absconded. The young girl now felt the full horror of her situation. She could care for her situation but a short time, and her father would find her. She could not, therefore, endure the shame and reproach that would attach to her when all should be discovered. She determined upon leaving the country alone, and preferring to be considered a desperado rather than disgraced, married a plan to cheat her parents into the belief that she had been drowned. A creek ran through her father's farm and emptied into the Susquehanna, a short distance away. At this time of the year (spring) it was swollen by freshets, and it was dangerous to venture on the frail bridge of plank that had been thrown across it. One evening when the water was very high, she prepared going to a neighbor's, who lived across the creek. Her father objected on the ground of danger, but insisting that she could get over safely, she seized her husband and started. She had previously sewed a few articles of clothing outside which she took her boat. Arriving at the bridge, she threw her husband into the stream, well knowing that it would be caught on the bushes that overhung the stream, and hurrying on, soon gained the road, and walked away in the direction of Harrisburg. The discovery of the family, after the lapse of two or three hours, may be imagined. One went to the house she had started for, but she had not been there. It was supposed immediately that she had fallen off the bridge. Search was made and her husband was found lodged on some over-hanging willows. Sadly they returned to their bereaved home. Doubt was at an end. She had fallen from the frail bridge, but had been drowned, and her body carried by the angry flood into the river. Shortly after her supposed death her father, upon whose mind the event weighed heavily, wishing to leave the scene of his affliction, sold his farm and removed to this country.

In the meantime she had reached Harrisburg, taken the cars west, and in a few days found herself at the only tavern in a secluded village in the interior of Michigan. The landlady was a kind hearted woman, and at that particular time was in need of an assistant. She heard the story of the poor girl, sympathized with her, and liking her appearance, insisted on her making this her home. In this house she passed six years of contentment. Her hostess introduced her as a widow—she gained friends and received many advantageous offers of marriage.

One morning about six months ago she was in the sitting room when the stage drove up. The windows of the coach were down, and she could see most of the passengers. Among them was a face that seemed familiar to her. She looked again and with a shiver felt fainting on the floor. It was her seducer! This suddenly seen foe, now no more so, stood, and determined that justice should be done. She sought him, told him the facts, and insisted that he should repair the injury he had inflicted by making her his wife. To this he at once consented. Three months after his flight from Pennsylvania, seized with remorse, he had started back with the intention of marrying her. On the way he had picked up a newspaper, which contained an account of her tragical death. Feeling that he was the cause of her untimely end, heart-sick and sad, he turned back, a changed and better man. He had settled down, accumulated property, and was a man of standing and influence. The joy of the girl when she met with her repentant lover may be imagined. They were married this evening, and the next morning started for Pennsylvania. Ascertaining the address of her father, they came on to this place as fast as steam could carry them. Words cannot paint the raptures of the old man as he clasped in his bosom a daughter he had mourned as dead for six years. Explorations were made, all was forgiven, and after passing a few weeks of unalloyed happiness here, they returned to their home in the west.

A Disobedient Young Scoundrel.—A singular affair is related in a *Silicon Journal*. Five little children belonging to two tradesmen in Balkenhayn, in that country, went a few days ago to play in a garden, and were joined by a boy of eleven, who has always been noted for perversity of disposition. After awhile their parents sought for them, but to their astonishment found that they had disappeared. After looking a long while they found them lying piled one on another in a large wooden case in a shed in the garden. Four were dead, and the fifth, though still breathing, was in so desperate a state that he died shortly after. The lad referred to was then questioned, and he calmly related the astounding fact that he had persuaded the children to enter in play—had then slammed down the lid and sealed himself in, remaining there for three-quarters of an hour listening to their cries and groans. He then raised the lid to see if they were dead, and finding that they were not so had fastened it by means of a nail, after which he had gone away to fly his kite! The little monster has been arrested.

John B. Holmes, formerly of Athens, N. Y., and who was sent to the Penitentiary last week, for fifteen years, is said to be worth \$35,000, over and above his debts—all of which he has accumulated by various acts of rapacity.

Terrible Scene in a Theatre.

A writer from Europe gives the following description of the scene at Liphorn, where, in an agony of convulsive alarm, one hundred men at a crowd were trampled to death, and five hundred wounded:

The house was crowded. The play "The taking of Jerusalem." The first act went off well; battery after battery exploded, and the thrilling spectacle made the theatre ring with applause. All eyes were turned to see them take the Malakoff. At last it was stormed. The soldiers rushed in, then the explosion, amid the wildest cheers. At that moment a spark caught the scenes, they blazed, the audience thought it a part of the play and cheered the louder, the scene was so natural. Alas! it was too perfect. A sudden momentary glow saw their misfortune, and a wild cry of misery drowned the applause. Higher and higher it rose, maddening the spectators with fright. Five minutes were past, and the fire was extinguished, but the audience, like a flock of sheep before a wolf, followed the messenger to a sinking ship. Instinct told them, but of self-preservation, rushed from their seats. The shrieks of women, the sobs of children, the hoarse voices of men, all struggling for life, pre-occupied the scene. Some threw themselves from the boxes into the pit, killing themselves and crushing those beneath them. No judgment, no forethought; out of the windows, over the lodges, stamping with either other to death. The sentinels were ordered to stop the passage with bayonets. They parted, and those in the front ranks were run through, and the soldiers with the rest, were mutilated with the feet of hundreds.

A Mormon Place of Refuge.

It is stated that the Mormons, among their other preparations, have not forgotten to look on a Canaan of refuge, in case the United States should disagree too severely with their patriarchal institutions. The Saints have, it appears, an excellent open road from their southwestern valleys to a settlement of their own on the confines of Lower California. This colony consists of between one and two thousand picked settlers—brave, prudent, and industrious, and well instructed not to give offense to their Christian neighbors. The colony keeps up a steady communication with Salt Lake, six hundred miles distant; and it is scarcely to be doubted that they have planted other stations in the pleasant and fertile valleys scattered along this route. The inference is obvious, from the systematic arrangement, which opens the way into Sonora and Lower California, that the Mormons have contemplated the possibility of a retreat beyond the United States jurisdiction. They admire with the Indians, are strong enough to hold back Sonora and Lower California against Mexico, and nothing but a large volunteer force and the establishment of a cordon of military settlements can reduce the Mormons to submission.

A College Revisited.—A Dickinson College correspondent of the New York *Christian Advocate* writes:

A religious revival of religion in the college has been in progress for the past two weeks, and so deeply interesting has been the work, that prayer meetings have been held every night. Mourners have presented themselves at the altar, and the cry of distress has mingled with shouts of deliverance, to the great joy of the people of God. Already more than twenty have been converted, and give evidence of a true change of heart. Last Sunday morning, in general class meeting, many of them related their experiences, and declared what God had done for them. It was a noble and heart-rending sight to see these young men thus publicly take their stand for God. But in the afternoon a scene of still greater interest was presented, when just previous to the sacrament, twenty of them presented themselves around the altar, and gave out the pledges of their faith by seeking admission to the Church.

A Grandmother at Twenty-nine Years of Age.—A woman who was recently brought before the magistrate of Wigan, for an assault committed upon a neighbor, affords a striking instance of recklessly early marriage. She is the wife of Patrick Casey, a tailor. They reside in Douglas Terrace Wigan. He is forty years of age, and she is twenty-nine. They were married before she had attained the age of fourteen years and seven months. Since that time she has had eleven other children. Strange to say, the oldest girl, who was fifteen years old a few days since, is the mother of two children, the elder of whom is nearly two years of age, she having married earlier in life than her mother. Mrs. Casey is, therefore, at the age of twenty-nine years, the mother of twelve, and the grandmother of two children.—*Liverpool Paper*.

Medicinal Use of Ice.—The medicinal use of ice has now become very extensive. Medical men advise, as a chief part of the treatment for inflammation of the stomach, the eating at frequent intervals, of small pieces of ice, and for inflammation of the brain, its constant application to the head. A draught of any ice-cold fluid, when taken in a state of health, produces relief by lessening the amount of animal heat by lessening the human body is constantly generating, first, by absorbing a portion of it; and second, by allowing it to pass off with the excreted fluids, in the shape of the perspiration it induces. Its relief in fever arises from precisely the same causes. In inflammation, either external or internal, it aids by reducing the size of the vessels carrying blood to the inflamed part, and if sufficiently long continued, arrests it altogether.

Musk.—This well known scent is imported from China, Bengal and Russia. It has a bitterish and somewhat acid taste, and in color resembles dried blood. This scent is obtained from the musk deer, and possesses a most penetrating and diffusive odor, rather agreeable when faint, but when concentrated it is decidedly offensive; so diffusive is its power that a few grains will scent a room for years, and it never seems to fade in strength. Tonquin musk is the most esteemed. Pod musk is the natural bark containing the musk, and each one weighs about six drachms, having in each about eight scruples of pure musk. It is generally more or less adulterated, but the adulterations are easily detected under the microscope or by analysis.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG.

MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.

We are requested to announce that a meeting of the "Young Men's Association" will be held in the Lecture-room of the German Reformed Church, on Saturday evening next, at 6 1/2 o'clock.

The first lecture before the "Young Men's Christian Association" was delivered in Christ Church, on Monday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. KRAUTH. It was a beautiful production, bearing the impress of the sound principle and finished scholarship of that respected divine. We wish the audience had been larger. We have not a doubt, however, as the Lectures progress, the interest will be increased. To night, we learn, Rev. Mr. WILSON will lecture in St. James Church; and the Rev. Dr. BACON on next Monday evening.

The Railroad is very nearly completed to New Oxford, and but a few days now will pass, before the "iron horse" will stir up the population of that old town. There is to be a grand "opening jubilee" about the Holidays. Early in the Spring the whistle will rouse our folks in Gettysburg from their slumbers, if we are to judge from the persevering effort of those in direction of the Road.

The mills are now being laid on the Little-town Railroad, and should the weather during the winter be favorable, they hope to travel upon it in the Spring.

Mr. John Brown has disposed of his house and lot on Chambersburg street, to the Messrs. Neinstedt, for \$1,825.

A new Methodist Episcopal Church is in contemplation in Huntersburg; and funds nearly sufficient for its erection, we understand, have been already subscribed.

A paragraph is published in several papers, mentioning that the Rev. Mr. MULLAN, one of the murdered Missionaries in India, and his wife, were natives of Gettysburg. This is a mistake. The Rev. Mr. MULLAN, formerly of this place, has not been in India for several years.

The Directors of the Poor, on Monday last, engaged the winter's pork for the institution at 86 25 per 100 for hogs weighing over 150 lbs., and 85 75 for lighter ones.

The Rev. J. F. Schantz, a graduate of our Seminary, has been elected Pastor of Lutheran Trinity Church, at Reading, Pa. He is to preach alternately in the English and German Languages.

J. L. Marshall, Esq., editor of the "American Chronicle," at Hagerstown, died very suddenly on the 5th inst., from an aneurism on the lungs. He was in his 23d year.

The "New Richmond Mill" and Distillery of Michael Keeler, Esq., on Bollinger's Creek, two miles south of Frederick, were destroyed by fire in the night of the 5th inst. The fire originated, it is supposed, from the friction of the machinery in the third story of the mill. The total loss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there was an insurance of \$15,000. There were 2500 bushels of grain in the mill, of which but little was saved. The pens contained about 1200 hogs, all of which were saved.

We had no idea that there were so many Welsh congregated in one place in our section of country, as we ascertain from the last York Republican. It mentions that a new Welsh Presbyterian Church was dedicated in the village of Sluce Hill, Peach-bottom township, York county, on the 5th inst., making three Welsh churches in that village.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—A new counterfeit \$5 on the Bank of the Old Dominion, of Alexandria, is in circulation. It is well engraved; but the signature of the State treasurer is bad, and in the word "treasurer" an *o* occurs where the *u* ought to be.

The Hon. David Wilmut has been re-appointed Judge of the Thirtieth Judicial District. He had resigned it when he was nominated for Governor. He will now hold it under the Governor's appointment, till next fall, when an election will take place. The Republican majority being very great in the counties of the District (Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan), Mr. Wilmut can be elected then, if he should desire it.

Mr. Isaac Craig, who was shot at Chambersburg by the Brothers McKibben, sometime ago, and who has been lying at Stippensburg under medical attendance, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Pittsburg.

Gen. William F. Packer, Governor elect of Pennsylvania, while on his way about thirty miles north of Williamsport last week, ruptured a blood vessel, or strained himself in some way which caused a hemorrhage of the lungs, and for a few days his danger was considered imminent. He has, however, it is stated, so far recovered as to be out again.

Another Death from Burning.

Thomas Brown, an aged colored man, was brought to the Almshouse, on Saturday, the 5th inst., from Mettall township, very badly burned on the right side of his body, and from the effect of which he died on Sunday morning. We learn that he occupied a cabin in that township, and received the injury by reason of his clothing taking fire whilst he was in his bed, which stood near the fire-place. He represented himself as having been eleven years of age at the time the battle of Bunker's Hill was fought, and recollected having heard it spoken of immediately after its occurrence.—*Compiler*.

Suicide.

We learn, that a Mr. George K. Duns, son of Mr. Daniel Duns, residing near St. Paul's Church, 5 miles east of Hancock, was found suspended by the neck, in his barn, near the dwelling, on Sunday afternoon last. The deceased was addicted to intemperance to a very great extent, and during the whole week previous to his committing the act of self-destruction, was known to be in a beastly state of intoxication. It is said, however, by the family, that on the Saturday night previous he appeared perfectly sober, and, as usual, arose quite early on the following morning and went to the barn, as the family supposed, to feed the cattle. He had been absent some hours before the family thought of making search for him, and when found, had no doubt been hanging from early in the morning. He leaves a widow and six children.—*Spectator*.

Mr. Richard Parish, a resident of Uniontown District, Carroll county, was killed on Wednesday of last week in a mysterious manner. He was driving a five-horse team from Baltimore, and was found dead about 1 1/2 miles from Uniontown. The team was stopped some two miles from where the unfortunate accident occurred, and, discovering that there was no driver with it, search was made and Mr. P. found as recorded above. Henry U. Garbargh, Esq., of Uniontown, held an inquest over the body, who concluded that the deceased came to his death from some cause unknown to the jury. He was about 35 years of age and leaves a wife and two children.

More Specie Going.

The steamer Africa sailed from New York on Wednesday for Liverpool, with nearly \$1,700,000 in specie!

The steamer Kangaroo sailed from New York for Liverpool on Thursday, with \$250,000 in specie.

The College buildings at Bothary, Va., together with all the valuable contents, were destroyed by fire early on Thursday morning last. It is supposed the property was set on fire.

The Hon. R. M. T. Hunter was re-elected U. S. Senator, by the Legislature of Virginia, on Thursday last, by a nearly unanimous vote.

There were tremendous rains and freshets in Alabama for several days last week. The country was flooded, and serious damage has been done in all directions. The loss is said to be immense.

Slaves Manumitted.—The will of the late George W. P. Custis directs that all his slaves, some 200 or 300, shall be set free within the next five years, leaving it to his executors to provide the necessary fund from his estate to remove them from the Commonwealth.

The Methodists, as a denomination, appear to be making open war upon the habit of using tobacco. We learn from some of the Methodist journals that a large and influential Conference have determined to discontinue and obtain no candidate for the ministry who is not willing to forego the use of tobacco in every form of personal indulgence. A new University has been endowed also in one of the Western States, with the proviso in its laws, that no Professor shall be entitled to any of the emoluments of the endowment, who is addicted to the use of tobacco. It is well suggested that the money spent needlessly for this filthy weed, would evangelize the world.

An Insane Clergyman.—Rev. Dr. Chandler, of Greenfield, Mass., in a discourse on the hard times, on Thanksgiving Day, requested his society to diminish his salary the coming year \$100, in view of the hard times. His salary at present is \$400.

The *Waukegan*, Ill., Gazette says the times are so hard in Minnesota that the people who can get away are emigrating to other States for the winter. One citizen of Hastings, who has \$32,000 invested in unencumbered real estate, was unable to borrow fifty dollars on a mortgage of the whole property, and had to pawn his watch in Milwaukee to pay his hotel fare.

The Lost of the Randolph Family.—St. George Randolph, a nephew of the celebrated John Randolph of Roanoke, who died in Charlotte county, Va., on the 4th instant, was the last in the line of the Randolph family. He was born deaf and dumb, but was highly educated in France. On returning home to Virginia in 1814, he heard of the hopeless illness of his brother at Harvard College, and immediately became deranged. From that time to the day of his death he is said never to have known a lucid interval.

Prepare for a Merry Christmas.

We, pertinently says the New York *Express*, have had a blue autumn: let us have a white winter. The season past has been a sad one: let us do what we can to make the future more pleasant and cheerful; and if not for the "old folks at home," then for the young children to whom the Christmas Holidays are the brightest anticipations of the year. December is upon us. Ho! for a merry Christmas! Let it be a season of liberal giving to the poor—for giving work to the unemployed—for opening a new set of books—beginning new enterprises, founded upon reason and common sense. Men of the stores, come from your hiding places. Let the public know who you are, and what you have. Bring out your gay colors, and wreath your shops in smiles and good humor. There is no better investment than a good heart, bright hopes, and a strong will in times like the present. You who are for a merry Christmas, brush away the cobwebs, and make others prosperous and happy by beginning to feel so yourselves.

Important from Washington.

Removal of Acting Governor Stanton.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—The President sent into the Senate to-day the nomination of General Denver, as the successor of Mr. Stanton, the present acting Governor of Kansas, who has been removed in consequence of his having called a special session of the Kansas Legislature, which is viewed as a violation of the instructions given to Governor Walker and himself. The matter will probably occasion an exciting debate when the nomination is considered in Executive session by the Senate.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The nomination of Col. Richardson as Governor of Nebraska, was to day confirmed by the Senate. This appointment implies that his position on the subject of Kansas is satisfactory to the administration.

Gen. Denver's appointment as Secretary of State for the Territory of Kansas was confirmed by 20 dissenting votes. Mr. Douglas was absent. Nineteen republicans voted against it. General Denver has been telegraphed at Booneville.

The removal of Gov. Walker is daily expected. It is stated on high authority that should he now move in the direction of Kansas this result would immediately follow.

Thomas J. Seamus has been appointed United States Attorney for the district of New Orleans. His predecessor has been removed on the ground of not using sufficient vigilance to prevent the escape of Walker and his party from that port.

Western Speculations.—The *St. Paul Advertiser* says, at the present time there is not less than \$600,000 of overdue and protested paper deposited by eastern creditors in the Banks of that city; that the indebtedness in St. Paul, to banks alone, due in the next six months, is \$750,000; while the eastern indebtedness of the merchants and others to mature in the same period, is \$1,200,000. That is the city owes \$2,500,000, of which \$1,500,000 is due to the East. Other towns in the Territory are similarly involved.

A child of Mr. Adam Slovely, of Windsor township, York county, was burned to death, in a shocking manner, on last Saturday week. It seems that the unfortunate little thing and a child about a year old, were left alone for a short time, while the mother was absent attending to her duties. The children, it is presumed, commenced playing with the fire, and thus the unfortunate casualty occurred.

A Mail Wagon Attacked by Wolves.—The hours of Maine having been frequently mentioned of late, the wolves now claim attention. We learn from the Bangor Union that on Wednesday night last the team of Mr. Mitchell, driver of a mail wagon on the back Calais route from Bangor to the next stopping place, twenty miles from Bangor, being without passengers, was beset by a pack of wolves, about a dozen in number. The horses were much frightened; consequently Mitchell had no difficulty in driving fast. The wolves, however, pressed hard upon him, with glaring eyeballs and gnashing teeth, notwithstanding he discharged the contents of his rifle amongst them. He safely reached the stopping place, but was well nigh overcome with excitement and fright.

In Wheeling, Va., last week, a young man, for \$5, hired a neighbor to frighten his sweetheart by dressing as a ghost and advising her in a sepulchral tone—such as used by all respectable ghosts—to marry him: Some of the fast boys caught the bogus ghost and belabored him until he called for help in a manner resembling a human being.

Steamboat Collision.

New York, Dec. 9.—A collision occurred this afternoon, near Sandy Hook, between the steamers Ocean Wave and Long Branch. Both steamers were out down to the water's edge, but fortunately neither sunk. A few of the passengers were injured.

On Sunday afternoon last, Miss Olean Taylor, residing near Columbus, Ohio, committed suicide, in her room, by hanging. Miss Taylor was about 22, beautiful and accomplished, and had a large fortune in her own right. No cause is assigned for her awful act.

Message of the President.

On Tuesday last, the President of the U. States sent in his first Message to Congress. It is of very great length, and we found it impossible to crowd it into our columns this week. We have, therefore, prepared a synopsis of it, which will, we trust, be satisfactory to our readers, who would not take the time to go through the entire document.

The President alludes to the financial crisis, and to the consequent diminution of the revenues of the Government, and adds that a loan may be required before the close of the present session.

He attributes the revulsion solely to our system of paper currency and bank credits; and regrets that the National Government ever consented to transfer to State banks, now over 1400 in number, the duty of furnishing a circulating medium. But he says this construction of the Federal Constitution has now prevailed too long to be changed. As a means of checking over issues, and keeping the banks within due limits, he recommends Congress, since it would be unconstitutional and unwise to establish a National Bank, to pass a uniform bankrupt law applicable to banking institutions, making it the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death. If Banks could be confined to their appropriate sphere, and be prevented from administering to the spirit of speculation by extravagant loans and issues, they might be continued with advantage to the public. But if that prove to be impossible, it would be a less evil to deprive them altogether of the power to issue a paper currency.

Our relations with Foreign Governments are, upon the whole, in a satisfactory condition. The Central American question is not yet settled with Great Britain; but a renewed effort has been made to that end. He hopes that France will consent to place its trade with this country upon the same footing as our trade with other nations, by the repeal of ancient and obsolete restrictions. Spain has not yet acknowledged or redressed the outrage offered in 1855 to our flag, or paid the numerous claims of our citizens. That she may no longer have the usual pretext for refusing, the President recommends the payment to the Spanish Government of funds for the purpose of distribution among the claimants in the Amistad case.

A treaty of friendship and commerce has been concluded within the year with Persia. Recent occurrences in China have been unfavorable to a revision of the treaty with that Empire; but a Minister has been appointed to proceed to China, and avail himself of any opportunities which may offer to effect changes in the existing treaty favorable to American commerce.

Our difficulties with New Granada are in a fair train of settlement in a just and honorable manner. The President regrets the escape of Gen. Walker's expedition, and explains his steps to prevent it. He commends the subject to Congress, in the hope that such measures will be adopted as will effectually restrain our citizens from committing such outrages.

The President of Paraguay has refused to ratify the treaty between the U. States and that State, as amended by the Senate.

The Kansas question is renewed, and the Leecompton Convention sustained. It is argued that the residents of that Territory have now the opportunity to vote for or against the establishment of Slavery; and he urges that they should accept the issue in this form. He admits that if the Constitution without Slavery be adopted, the right of property in slaves now in the Territory is secured beyond the reach of legislation—which he thinks just and reasonable, as to have summarily confiscated this property, taken to the Territory by authority of the National Constitution, would have been an act of gross injustice, and contrary to the practice of the older States of the Union which have abolished Slavery.

The rebellion in Utah is noticed; and it is recommended that the Government be represented there by an imposing force. In order to this, four additional regiments should be raised.

A territorial government for Arizona is recommended. The mails of the U. States to California are carried through the Territory, and it is important to have a government there.

The construction of the Pacific Railroad is recommended as constitutional and proper. The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857, were \$68,631,513 67; balance on hand from last year, \$19,011,825 45—total for the service of the year \$88,582,899 12. The expenditures were \$70,822,724 85, of which \$5,043,895 91 were for the redemption of public debt. There was a balance in the Treasury at the beginning of the present fiscal year, July 1, 1857, of \$17,710,114 27. The estimated balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year is \$420,875 67.—The present public debt is \$25,165,154 51.

Authority should be given to supply any deficiency in the Treasury by the issue of a limited amount of Treasury notes.

It is not deemed advisable to undertake at present a revision of the Tariff of 1856. The construction of ten small war steamers is recommended.

The public lands should be reserved, as far as possible, for actual settlers, at moderate prices.

There are 325,000 Indians within our limits. The policy of colonizing them is believed to be the best.

The Post Office Department does not pay expenses. There are now 26,586 Post-offices in the country; against 7,000 in 1827, and 15,146 in 1847. The expenditures of the Department for the year were \$11,567,670; the receipts \$8,053,051.

The general expenditures of the Government should be reduced.

The President should have sufficient leisure, at the close of a session, to examine bills passed by Congress. He says he will sign no bill which he has not examined.

The interests of the people of the District of Columbia are commended to the favorable consideration of Congress.

The Baltic's News.

The financial news by the Baltic is more favorable than that brought by the previous steamer. The Bank of England was increasing its specie, and gold to the amount of \$3,800,000 had been received in three days. The funds exhibited increased firmness, and the shares of the leading joint-stock banks were in larger demand at improved prices. Owing to the confidence inspired by the bullion movement money circulated more freely in the discount market, and the belief was entertained that the panic was at an end.

The grain and flour markets had felt the influence of returning confidence, and showed more animation. In the cotton market a shade of improvement is reported; and another favorable sign is the revived demand for American securities. Still it would not be safe to speculate on a speedy revival of commercial activity. Not before spring may we expect to see the reaction from the present depression assume a vigorous aspect. It is satisfactory, however, to have evidence that the financial storm has exhausted its fury, and that we can calculate on a period of calm, which is essential to the restoration of confidence.—*New York Sun*.

Horse Meat Sausages.

Two persons, named Wm. Dunn and Joseph Hoffman, have been arrested in Philadelphia, for making sausages composed of a mixture of horse meat and swine, and selling them as "Bologna." The discovery created quite a sensation, and a disposition was expressed to lynch them. They were committed to prison for trial. The *Evening Journal* suggests that they should be compelled to eat a whole calf for dinner—boiled and all—by way of punishment.

The Weather in Iowa.—A letter dated Clayton county, Iowa, Nov. 26, says:

The Mississippi closed in on the night of Thursday, the 19th, and persons crossed the next morning. Wednesday, the 26th, thermometer 15 deg below zero; good sleighing. In Minnesota, 100 miles northwest from this place, snow one foot deep and thermometer, 25th inst. 30 degs. below zero.

Horrible.—An unknown white woman was found dead in a den in Baker street, in the lower part of Philadelphia on Friday. A part of her face and the greater portion of one arm were gnawed off by rats. From the position in which the arm was held it is believed she died trying to keep the rats at bay. The deceased was some poor degraded creature who had crept into the place in which she was found, to die.

Clergymen's Wives are Short-lived.—A writer in the *Paritan Recorder*, who appears to have looked into the subject, proposes the alarming inquiry, whether their wives are so long lived as those of other men.—He says:

"In the space of a few brief years, twelve ministers, in seven contiguous parishes, have each buried a wife, and two of them two wives. And of these ministers, not more than one is yet an aged man. Their wives, in almost every instance, have died whilst they were young.

Gold in Kansas.

George Butler, United States Indian Agent in the Creek nation, writing from Taleghah to the Southwest (Mo.) *Democrat*, says that a portion of Kansas, between the 35th and 39th parallels, near Pike's peak, on the South Platte, is auriferous. Mr. Beck, from the mining regions of north Georgia, has visited that part of the territory, and says that for three hundred miles around gold may be obtained. The Indian Agent says there is some excitement among the Creeks about these gold discoveries.—He says further that it is unsafe for small companies to visit the gold section, in consequence of the presence of hostile tribes of Indians.

Startling stories are told of the gold in Venezuela. Native lumps of twenty pounds are talked of. The gold of these mines is undoubtedly purer than the California gold. The only way the natives have for getting it is beating two rocks containing gold together—getting that which falls out with facility, and then throwing the rocks away—thus losing a great deal. The mining season begins in October and ends in April, the rainy season preventing work the rest of the year. The mines are but four days journey from the coast, and a company of Yankee adventurers, who should charter a ship, and take a six months' outfit, with means of defence against the Indians, might make a good thing of it, returning home to spend the rainy six months.

Fugitive Slaves in London.—Two colored girls, who alleged they were fugitive slaves from Kentucky, were recently arrested in the streets of London for begging. It appears they could obtain no employment, and were in a destitute condition. They escaped from Kentucky to Philadelphia, and there embarked for England.

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as it is prevalent, but Brandreth
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in quantities, cause so much a

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...itself: when the memory fails

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the ravages of inflammation, and
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